rerfect, will shooth the peculiar odor of fruit. In preserving fruits for sweetmeats, the Professor illustrated why none but the hear double refined sugar should trated why none but the hear double refined sugar should an analysis of the span in ordinary sugar that causes for mentation and deary to take place. Gooseberries and combiner fruits are destroyed diverly it they are placed even other fruits are destroyed diverly it they are placed even in a most place. In the making of jellies of currants, or celler fruits, no error is greater than boiling. It should be rethered to a simmer and than pound upon the magar and heated to a simmer and than pound upon the magar and heated to a simmer and than pound upon the magar and the standard of the sum that so as to keep them in a dry state. No was to succeed him, the same kedness. He concluded his remarks to the suddence, as well, also, to the newly inducted paster, in which he extended to king the right hand of Christian following or the part of the Prosbytor, and welcomed him in warm language to the College of Ministers.

A collection was here taken up for the benefit of the carries the single the master than the carties the moisture of the victor and the part of the chart.

The lev. Henry Ward Receiver mat addressed the master the single than the carties the many than the carties the same than the carties the many than the carties the same than the carties to the same than the carties to the brother, as well alone the same than the carties the same than t

quired by any other process, besides which it will be of a very superior quality.

Sohn Robinson gave an amusing account of the manner of drying and cooking peaches at the West. Four or first the walls of stone, say six inches thick and swelve incl. little walls of stone, say six inches thick and swelve incl. little walls of stone, say six inches their and covered with flat stones, the creeks stopped with clay. This is a drying kills. The peaches, unique and unpecied, latived and the transataken out, are placed upon the top and a fire beit anderresth. If too hot they born, and hat or cold they have no protection from the smake and dirt, and when finally dry enough to pack away, are one half of them acrid, biter, tough bits of substance strongly resembled half there is a substance strongly resembled half they are substance, and are about as put atable as that would be if parbeiled. Dried peaches ought to be gently stowed twelve hours. Instead of that they are often served up with only half an hour's soaking and beiling. In some of the best fault growing regions of the West van could not find a sincle trate of anything but

ought to be gently stowed twelve hours. Instead of that they are often served up with only half an hour's sonking and boiling. In some of the best fruit growing regions of the West, you could not find a single taste of anything but hog and heminy. In many a house except in the bearing season. It would be a blessing to the country if we could teach people to preserve and eat more fruit. As a profitable crep there is no other to commare with it; and yet, as Professor Mapes tells us men within reach of this City are still facilishly trying to compete with the West in raising grain, while they hay fruit for these own consumption.

Prof. Mapes said: A Fronch wood of preserving is considerably practiced, which is analyt to seal up fruit in cases or bottles, from which the sir has been driven out by placing them in hot water. The heat pauses I over saw were made in Maine. Charles Downing of Newburgh, makes peach figs, which are delicious.

R. G. Pardecessici Wayne Co. sends half a million bushels of apples to market, and a very large amount of dried apples and peaches. Drying fruit is the work of women, and is carried on in the rudest manner, and generally unriper fruit, particularly peaches, is used for drying. This is because the unripe is easily dried and looks whiter and alter than that made of ripe and better fruit. He states that the frauds in packing fruit is partly owing to ignorance of farmers, who do not even know the proper mannes of their own fruit. They seem to possess no knowledge of the best plan of preserving fruit in any of the various forms.

The efficient of frauds in fruit packing, to which was

The subjects of frauds in fruit packing, to which was added the huckstering system, by which farmers are de-prived of fair profits, was adopted for discussion this day fortnight.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular Monthly Session of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Marchants Bank, Feletiah Perit, President, in the Chair. There was Bank, Peletiah Perit, President, in the Chair. There was a good attendance, and the proceedings were of more than usual interest. The subject of harbor encroachment, in view of the contemplated visit of inspection by the Governor, formed the chief topic of discussion.

The preliminary proceedings consisted of the election of Chas. L. Frost and Thos. J. Carson, as members of the Chamber, and R. C. Goodhue, Chas L. Frost and Goo. F. Thomas as members of the Arbitration Committee, to fill vacancies.

A communication was received from Mr. Distancel, in

Chamber, and R. C. Goodine, Chas L. Frost and Geo. F. Thomas as members of the Arbitration Committee, to fill vacancies.

A communication was received from Mr. Disturnel, in which it is proposed to establish in Wall st. or some other central business point a "Statistical and Reference Littery," for the use of merchants, seamen and others. Referred to the Committee on the Mercantile Library Association. A letter from Lient. Maury, requiring no special attention, was placed on file.

A communication from the Melbourne (Australia) Chamber of Commerce was presented in which the importance of establishing regular and expeditions postal communication between that port, England and the United States, via the Islams of Panama, is strongly urged, and the co-operation of the New York Chamber of Commerce requested in favorably influencing those Governments in this matter. It was moved and seconded that the President reply respectfully to the same. Carried.

Mr. Phenix, of a Special Committee, reported on "Sound Duties," levided on the Baltic rade. These diffes are collected by Denmark on all vessels trading with ports on the Baltic, and are considered extremely oner one and enjustifiable. So far, at least, as the United States are concerned, the measure is considered indefensible. In England, as elsewhere, it is viewed as an imposition affording just ground of complaint. The subject is taken up at this time at the suggestion of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and a resolution and memorial to Congress were presented, in which the prompt action of the United States Covernment is requested. Papers fally representing this matter, from the United States Consuler Agent at Copenhagen, have been deposited in the State Department at Washington. After discussion, the resolution and memorial presented by the Committee were manimously adopted.

Mr. Brewer proposed, as an amendment to the by-laws of the Chamber, that so much as relates to the meetings of

discussion, the resolution and memorial presented by the Committee were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Brower proposed, as an amendment to the by laws of the Chamber, that so much as relates to the meetings of the Arbitration Committee, be altered so as to make them necessary "whenever business requires," instead of "menthly," as at present. Carried.

The same gentlemen proposed that a Committee of three be appointed to apply to the Legislature for a change respecting the days for holding the monthly meetings of the Chamber. By the original set of incorporation, the Chamber is compelled to meet on Taesday,—"stemmer day,"—whereby great inconvenience is occasioned, and the usefalness of the Chamber impaired. The resolution was adopted, and a Committee consisting of Messus, Barstow, Phonix and Marshall appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Frost inquired as to what action had been taken res-

Chair.

Mr. Frost inquired as to what action had been taken respecting the proposed medification of the usury laws, whereupon it was stated that the Committee on that subject would be prepared at the next unceting of the Chamber, to report something definite. Further action was deferred.

Mr. Walter R. Jones stated that the Governor of New-York, the land efficers of the State, and other public officers, proposed to visit the City of New-York soon, to inspect the harbor, with reference to the encroachments now in progress, and the following Committee was nominated to cooperate in carrying out this purpose: Geo. Griewolds.

J. P. Fbornis, Joseph Sampson, A. A. Low, Adam Norrie, Rebert M. Oliphant, Koyal Phelps. Walter R. Jones.

Mr. Brower, remarking on the subject, said he was not prepared to say that the piers already built were sufficient to accommodate the commerce of this port for the present time or for time to come, and should not like to have the Chamber committed on this point.

Mr. Brower stated in reply, that he wished simply to go into a fair and candid examination of the actual state of things Mr. Brower said he was as much opposed to encoronchment as any gentleman present could be. He would simply cantion the Chamber against committing itself to any definite action, previous to investigation. The fact was mentioned that certain individuals have obtained a grant from the State for extending a piec into the river, algreent to the Navy Yard, in such a manner as to exclude vessels from the station. It was not supposed, however, that this grant was obtained for any purpose except to operate on the Government. A couple of hundred thousand dollars would probably buy the gentlemen off. After further debate the Committee above named was elected, and the Chamber adjourned.

RECOGNITION OF A PASTOR.

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RECOGNITION OF A PASTOR.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Lexington av. Baptist Church, for the purpose of publicly recognizing the Rev. P. F. Jones as pastor of that Church. The house was well filled with an attentive nucleance.

The religious exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Backbee, after which an appropriate byte was sung by the choir.

The Rev. Mr. Covell, the late pastor of that church, then introduced the Rev. N. B. Baldwin, who delivered an address, explaining in closurent terms, the true character of the Church of Christ. He said there was a foundation and corner stome to every luminate structure that was dress, explaining, in closurent terms, the true character of the Church of Christ. He said there was a foundation and corner stone to every insulmate structure that was erected and so there must be to all social affairs; and the church, whose corner stone was the rock of ages, was the true foundation of all good society. The associations of the church were even dearer than those of husband and wife, father and mother, sixter and brother, friend and lover: it was the bride of the Lamb, and had been redeemed in his blood. After the reverend gentleman had drawn a picture of the church, he next spoke at some length of the ministerial office, charactering it as the most high of God's cartily agencies. He then alleded to the relation of the minister to the church, defining the duty which he owed to the congregation over which he presided, as also the duty of the people to their paster. A church without a minister was what an army would be without a commander, or a hospital without a physician. After Mr. Baldwin had concluded,

The Rev. Mr. Stewart delivered the charge to the new paster, in which he related some incidents of a thirty seven years' ministerial experience. He recommended to the pestor secret devotion, and closet prayer, that his heart might the better be fitted for the performance of his daties: also, close application to study, punctuality in attendance upon his church, and plainness of speech—all those being importent requisities in the making up a good pastor.

The Rev. L. Covell, the recent pastor, then delivered the charge to the people. He said that they had met to gether on this occasion to recognize a minister who was

DELEGATE MEETING OF LITERARY SOCIEFIES. A preliminary meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Hall of the Philomethian Society, No. 320 Enordway, J. Tomlinson, Jr., in the chair, and J. M. Crane, Socretary. Delegates from eleven Societies were present. Minutes of a previous meeting were read and approved. Credentials from the Franklia and other Societies were received and accepted. Four delegates from the Zetozophena Society presented credentials, and were rejected, for no other ground, apparently, thus that it was supposed they would vote against the expulsion of femals delegates, admitted the previous evening from the Leight et Lyceum. Mr. Blake moved to rescind the action of the former meeting whereby the two ledies from the Laight et Lyceum were admitted. This motion gave rise to a warm discussion, which continued for two hours. Mr. Winierton, Mr. Croly, Mr. Depny, Mr. Heath, Mr. Bridgman Mr. Covel, Mr. Le Baron, Mr. Gorman, Dr. Trail and Mrs. Vanghan denied the right to exclude Delegates who were entitled to ceats under the original call DELEGATE MEETING OF LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Trail and Mrs. Vaughan defined the right to exclude Delegates who were entitled to seats under the original call and had been accepted, with only one desenting vote.

Mr. Blake, Mr. Decker, Mr. Booly, Mr. Clarkson, and others, advocated the expalsion of the lady Delegates on various grounds, the principal of which was that, by admitting them, the meeting would virtually inderse the Womers Rights question. Mr. Blake quoted St. Paul and Goldsmith to asstain his positions. He had prepared himself with a set speech, in which poetry and obscenity approximate to predominate.

appeared to predominate.

The language of others who supported Mr Blake was

The language of others who supported Mr Blake was highly indecrees.

Mrs. Vaughan, in closing her remarks, gave a merited rebuke to the gentlemen who had used insulting language. Her speech had a happy effect.

After a discussion, as exciting as we ever witnessed, the debate was brought to a close, six Societies voting to expel the female Delegifies from the Laightst. Lyceum The following, with other Societies, entered their protest and withdrew. Philomathem Society, Young Mens Debating Society, and Laight at Lyceum. It is understood that the Societies which withdrew will held a Convention under the original call. If so, we may expect two Literary Conventions.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A stated meeting of this body was held on Wednesday rening, at their Hall at the corner of Grand and Eim ats. Present Erastus C. Bendiet, Esq., President, and 41 samissioners.

Commissioners.

In consequence of the indisposition of the President, Mr. C. H. Smith was appointed President protein.

Communications.—A communication was received from the School Officers of the First Ward, desiring the payment of the balance of the contract for raising the Ward School in Greenwich st. As the contract of did not fulfill his contract in the time agreed on, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

is School in Greenwich at. As the contractor did not main his contract in the time agreed on, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Teachers' Association, tendering their thanks for the use of the Hall of the Board for their meetings, was ordered on file.

A communication was also received from Mr. Graff, Principal of the Forty seventh at School, in relation to the fire in that building on Saturday last, at 10 o'clock P. M. He says, "the fire had its origin in the ventilator, which is "a bexed passage way for air under the floor, having an "opening in the floor, covered with perforated iron, about "four feet from the stove and no connection in any manner with any flue. On Friday, at 3½ o clock P. M., the fire "was entirely out and no fire was built there afterward. "From these circumstances we must either conclude that "some spark accidentally obtained admittance to the venillator during Friday, and lay smoldering for 2h hours, which scems impossible, or that it was the work of will. "ful design." The damage was only about \$50, and has been made good by the Insurance Company. No interruption took place in the School exercises.

Jipports.—The special order, (being the Reports of the Committees on the City Superintendent,) was then taken app.

On meeting the Board resolved itself into Committee of

motion the Board resolved itself into Committee of

again—which was granted.

A Report of the Committee on Normal Schools in favor of appeining J. H. Partridge, of W. S. No. 33, an assistant in the Normal School—at an annual salary of \$150—

tant in the Normal School—at an annual salary of \$150—was adopted.

A Report of the Financial Committee, appropriating \$1,000 for the support of the carpenter shop, was adopted.

The Finance Committee also presented reports in favor of appropriations of \$1,000 for the incidental expenses of the Reard of Education, and \$75,000 for support of the Ward Schools. Adopted.

From these reports it appears that the total amount of money paid by the Board for erection and fitting up of buildings, support of the Schools, and all other expenses for the year, will be over \$530,000. Paid for the support of the Ward Schools, \$367,000.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next, when the special order is the report relative to appointing a Superintudent of Repairs.

special order is the retendent of Repairs.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAIGHT ST. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Annual Exhibition and Eleventh Anniversary of the Laight st. Sunday School took place on Wednesday evening, at the church corner of Laight and Variek sts. At an early hour the church was densely filled, making it necessary to close the door, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The Sunday scholars, about four hundsed and shiv in number, were seated upon an elevated stage, at the rear of the church, presenting an array of beautiful and happy faces, seldom if ever before witnessed. At the front of the platform was an arch, 22 feet span and 8 feet base, composed of evergreens, interwoven with s feet base, composed of evergreens, interwoven with flowers and surmounted with a gilt eagle and two Ameri-cen flags. The Sunday school banner was placed in the background, supported by the American colors on either sides.

The exercises were commenced by singing a chorus by
the school and prayer by the pastor, Rev. J. Weston.
The following vere the exercises:
Opening address by Master E. G. Spanlding.
Roading of the following report by the Saperiatendent,
Mr. A. F. Tefft:
Newbork of scholarity the school that he of January, 1533-253; ed.

Number of scholars in the school the 1st of January, 1833, 203; admitted sirce that time, 28; left since Jamusry, 160; scholars now regularly attending, 300, whole number suder our influence since Jamusry, 1763, 582; of these 25 here been converted — 58 77 Money previved since lat of May, for Sunday School purposes, 536 77 Jamusry, 1966, 1976, 19

Belance on hand. 632 65

parent interest, and those taking part were frequently applicated. Many of the recitations, duett and chorusses, would do credit to those of more mature years. By request, the exhibition is to be repeated this evening in order that those who were unable to gair admittance may have an apportunity to be present and isten to the

ELECTION OF BRIGADIER GENERAL

ELECTION OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

In pursuance of an order, a meeting of officers was held hast evening, at the Arsenai, corner of Eim and Waite size, for the election of a Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, that office being recently made vacant by the resignation of Gen. Gen. P. Morris.

Maj. Gen. Sandford occupied the Chair, and Licut. Cal. Class. H. Sandford acted as Secretary. The roll being called, all the officers, nine in number, who were entitled to vote, answered to their names. The polls were their crimed, and they proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows:

Col. Charles Fares.

Col. Analyse Warner.

Cel Sedaw Wener trained to Yules Cen. Sendiord then declared Col. Yates elected, and asked the gestleman if he accepted the office, to which Col. Yates replied that the result was contrary to his expectation, and even in opposition to his wishes, but said that he felt himself in duty bound, since a majority of the effects had expressed themselves in his favor, without his solicitation, to accept the benor they had conferred upon him—and so he became General Yates.

COM PERRY S EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

ADVENTURES OF AN OFFICER AMONG THE MALAYS. Frem a Convengence of The M. Y. Tribane.

On Boand, in the Chinese Sons, 1st April, 1853.

On the morning of the math of March, as we approached the south eastern extremity of the Straits of Malacea, we mat an English frigate, towed by a steamer. It fired us a salute and we replied, and then the Englishman came and lay under our stern while we played "God save the Queen." Not long after this the pilot boarded us, bringing saveral of us letters. That same evening we reached the harbor of Singapere-which was full of shipping, particularly Chinase unks—just then, there were no American yearels in port-ier the day before we met soven clippers. Singapore formerly, as new, was a place of considerable operance, but when the English took possession of it is

importance, but when the English took possession of it is 1810 the number of its labshimuts had dwindled down to some two handred—now, however, it has become once more a great commercial caposition and it has not unjustly been called the London of the East Indios. As it was not quite dork when we had not everything ship-shape, I determined to take a set of through the city; but cannot say that I was much please, with the half English, half Chinese leok of the narrow.

center drik when we had got everything single-hape, I determined to take a star in through the eight hat cannot say
that I was much please, with the half English, half-Chinese
look of the narrow, i.e. streets in European part of
the city is the best and consists cheeft of meat villas with
pardens. The carrison, as in Covion, is composed half of
English, half of native troops. There is also a blue unitomad poline, chosen entirely from the native inhabitants
of the city. There are, of course, batche too, on the European plan, but very dear though well managed.

On my return to the ship I was very well pleased to find
that the Commodore had already emgag of a boat and a
guide for me, and had arranged to give me a three days
leave in order to examine along the coast. These little
beats, called sampans, are the most practical things peasible for such a purpose. They are about twenty dive feet
long, built very sharp, but rounded out a little in the middie they sail with the lightest wind imaginable four men
row forward, and one steers. The middle and brandest
rant is covered in with matting, and contains room enough
for two or three persons to live and eleap in. In the stern
there is a small cooking stove, and at night an extra mat
is spread over the whole boat. A stoch of rice, toa, biscuit and such like, together with a small cask of water,
were shipped on board of the one engaged for me, and
having heisted the American lies we began on the following merrian to float among the numerous groups of little
islands built over by Malay fashing villages. In many
places we found not, made in a great measure of twigs
and cames. The came work was so arranged that the fishus
could readily enter the nets holt at the bob and flood, but
so as not to allow them to escape again at either. In other
places fishermen were busily engaged in small boats in
spensing fish, which they managed to do with uncommon
shill. From a Chinaman, who was taking anama to the
city in a boat, I purchased twelve bunches of that coatly
full

was with me-for that highes supper and decades are morning.

On several islands there were large fields, something the our cabbage and potato fields, planted entirely with sacras, for latterly it has been found that the fruit so caltivated is both larger and sweeter than that growing wild in the woods, where, however, large quantities are still to be met with. The houses for the most part are close on the sea shore, and on account of the rise and fall of the tide, as well as to avoid the unwished for visits of the wild beasts, they are built entirely on piles some ten or twelve feet high—the ladders by which an entrance is effected into the houses being taken away always at night.

The first picht Light at Palo Pars, a little light of at the

into the houses being taken away always at night.

The first night I slept at Pelo Pass, a little bland at the entrance of the Straits of Malacca. The Straits here are in many places scarcely half a mile wide, and often at night, particularly when there is a new moon, figure will swim across from the contingnt. I should have liked to have papered such game very well, but though I kept a bright leet out, and the moon shous clearly enough, not a single one did me the honor of allowing me a peop at him taking his bath. Only a few days before, at a little fishing village, about a mile off, a tiger had fallen upon an old wemen, and after having thrown down several men who had run to her assistance, walked off with his spoil.

Lind determined to sail a little up the river Yavong,

wellinge, about a mile off, a tiger had fallen upon an old welling, and after having thrown down several nen who had run to ker assistance, waiked off with his spoil.

I had determined to soil a little up the river Yuvong, which runs a tolerable distance into the interior of the island, and so long before daybreak, we were already noving. My boat's erew told me that there were a great number of supes upon the river, so stationing myself in a favorable position. I impatiently waited for the daylight. A crowd of them came along seon, and the clear, bright bodies of the supes, contrasted with the dark hue of the water, presented an admirable mark. They followed each other so quickly, that I scarcely had time to lead; and so in half an hoar the whole of them, except a few straglers, had passed. The supes were smaller than with us generally, but plump and of a good favor, and made us a capital dinner. Ca the shore I discovered the foot prints of wild boars, and sometimes indeed those of very large ones; but I was obliged to give up following the trails as I found it impossible to get through the thick rushes and black mad into which I regularly sank at each step, above the knee. The Maylay boatmen would not on any account venture into the jungle, being very much afraid of the tigers; and indeed the jungle is the mest unpleasant place possible, for what with the thick muc, and strong, stout bambooe, it is all but impossible to turn eneself and use one's weapons properly.

A little higher up the river I fell in with a village built exactly like those on the coasts, and found the lababitants engaged in burning carthenware in very primitive overs. The earlien vessels were arranged on a layer of wood and then another layer of wood was laid on the top of these, on which still more vessels were placed and so on up to the last layer of wead which was entirely covered over with clay, except where a small hole was left for the fire. Walls of elay surround the oven on every side so that they were baking pots semewhat after the

circumstance To my inquiries as to where was a good position to find a tiger, a man told me that a short time before, a little higher up the river, one had been caught in a hole, and offered himself to be my guide to the place in question. As soon as it was high water we were able to push forward up the river at lesst tive miles further, and found that the river ultimately became a kind of pond. Here, however, the beatmen absolutely refused to go any further, so I shouldered my rifle, gave my sailor a second one, and the guide a double-barrel, which I loaded with ball, and so began our walk through the tall grass. I would recommend all these who ever think of hanting in such a marshy country, always to wear good thick water proof boots, for my sailor who went into the swamp barefooted, brought out with him a large quantity of leeches sticking to his legs!

brought out with him a large quantity of leeches sticking to his legs!

At length we reached a kind of footpath that led ultimately to a pepper plantation. "How often," thought I, as I waiked along between the little hills, "have I heard "people at home wish others were in the land where "pepper grows, and with how few is the plous wish ever "initialed! May it then prove a comfortable consolation "to those who doubtlessly many times have wished me "there to know that I am at length one of the exceptions," and in a pepper growing country!" A pepper plantation is not very unlike a hop garden. The plants climb up a tall pole and bear fruit, at the end of drooping twigs, in appearance like an unripe cluster of grapes, consisting of berries of about the size of peas, the leaf is fresh and of a brilllant green, being shaped like a heart. The bottom was stony and the hills themselves were dry, although the neighborhood was a swamp and the atmosphere heavy and model.

was story and the hills themselves were dry, although the neighborhood was a swamp and the atmosphere heavy and noist.

Somewhat further up the country they prepare the so-called gamboge, which is expressed from the leaves of a shrub and used as a dye. We also saw some attempts at numer plantations, but the trees were still very young and small, and nothing to be compared to those which I had seen at Ceylon. The appearance of a numer grove, with the yellow freit, something like a small orange, peeping out from amongst the dark green leaves, is very sgreeable; when the fruit is thoroughly ripe it splits open, and then a beautiful red net is seen covering a black not. The not is taken out of this network, which is first washed in salt water and then carefully dried in the shade; this is our mace. The outer covering of all, too, proserved in sugar, is a good sweetnast. The work on this plantation was carried on by Chraese, but even this hardy race did not seem to bear the climate well; they looked weak and thin, and some of them, as I had previously remarked of those residing on the above, were covered with sores and bell—one, indeed, that I saw, had lost nearly the whole of his cheeks and nose.

The houses here, for greater safety, were surrounded with religious.

residing on the shore, were covered with sores and boltsche, inseed, that I saw, had lost nearly the whole of his cheeks and nose.

The houses here, for greater safety, were surcounded with palisades. Not far from here I was shown a tiger-trap—a trench about twelve feet wide and affeen deep, coursed over with slight boughs and earth, on which, as boil, a piece of raw flesh was laid. The rough uncouthness of the Chinese was a great contrast to the friendliness of the Malays. They lay about in corners, either smoking optim or dunk with it, and would scarcely even oblige me with a glass of water. I could not persuade any one to give me any occounuts, as no one could climb the trees; so I was at last obliged to rely upon my rille, and shooting at a twig that held a large bunch of them, plump! came five or six large nuts, find of fresh, sweet malk, which I took off with me to the boat, satisfying the Chinese for their value by a small place of silver. As the evening enveloped us in a thick, heavy cloud, we made the best of our way down the river, for although I wished very much to fall in with a tiger, yet my respect for the jungle fever was far too great to allow me to await his presence. On the way down I found several birds, among others a beautiful kind of piecen.

As we were salming slowly down the river, for I was in strong hopes of surprising a wild boar in the moonlight, the glorieus land breeze sprang up, and at once availing conselves of its ald we slipped down to a small island called Telo Sevaga, where we anchored, and after a hearty supper retired to reat beneath our matting.

Che of my beatmen was a naive of this island, and as-

called Itso Sevaga, where we anchored, and after a nearly supper retired to reat beneath our matting.

One of my beatmen was a native of this Island, and as-sured me that there were several wild beam upon it, con-sequently, as seen as it was light, I wandered out into a jungle. I saw plenty of footsteps but no game, antil at

last, about 150 yards from me, I saw an old fellow redling limself in the med. I drew very quietly toward him, when all of a sudden file game was of among the credwe, while at the same time, from another quarter. I heard so no one exclaim, in a right good Irish accent, "By Jasas, Sir, "there he is!" It was my sailor, who had followed put and in order to attract my artention, had robbed me of my spoil. I did not succeed in sighting another, but I managed to shoot helf a dozen purgle bear, while are a good deel like our Dutch fowls, and if I am not mistaken, really are of the same breed. When the first hen fell bleeding at my feet, I felt just like one of your Sunday sportsmen who has mistaken a tame duck for a wild one, and expects to be well laughed at for his pairs.

When I got back, to the fishing village, my boutman prepared a capital friesse for me the same being male of toconnuts and natureg, together with papper and some other astive ingredients, making a dish which would have done henter to any French cook whatever. This, with rice, eplendid coffee, and a first rate Manilla to finish up with, made altogether a very glorious meal. This time I did not dine in the bout, but in one of the huts, where they spread out on the ground for me a beautiful white straw met, on which were placed, each in its own little earthen plate, the different dishes, arranged altogether on a large metal glate, together with a stool about twelve inchas high from the floor to sit on. The inhabitants of the hit moderaby retired into another room while I was cating, and only looked from time to time through the crevices of the mat that served as a curtain between the two spectrums. I saw no women, with the exception of an old one and a very young girl about six years old, anywhere about here.

After I had drawn out all my birds, it was high time to chick of termining to the frieste.

ere.
After I had drawn out all my birds, it was high time to hink of returning to the frigate. I returned in a different direction through the Archipelage of Singapore, and as the way got a large number of snipes and some few preimens of see gulls. All these birds were in good contition, as well as a young eagle, which I caught flying and servaged to set to the snip alive.

merared to get to the ship alive.

The Commodore had been in a bad way about me—he thought he had given me a day's less leave than he really had—and whether he had dreamt it, or how it had get into his mind I do not know, but he was afraid that I had fall en among pirates, and had inquired each moment whether my heat had not yet hove in sight, and had a last ordered that if I did not return before night, both catters were to considerate him to the catters were to be a said sacch for we. Immediately I got on board I was

that if I did not return before night, both catters were to go and search for me. Immediately I got on beard I was directed to go down into the cabin.

A satisfactory explanation soon cleared away the clouds which had been gathering on his forehead, and the rich specimens of birds and the quantity of freshly shot snipes and jungle hens which I had brought with me, served is mellify him considerably. I added too to my hunding troplies a large quantity of delightful muscles, which I had purchased for a tritle from the inhabitants, together with two birds of paradise, male and female, and finally two exquisitely constructed models of prabus and sampans.

On the morning of the 25th we sailed away, and at noon of the same day passed out of the Strafts of Singapore in

of the same day passed out of the Straits of to the Chinese Seas. In four or five days In four or five days I expect to see the shores of the Celestial Empi

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY.

EY THE REY, DR. FOSTER.

The fourth lecture on this interesting science was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the Greene st. M. E. Church, to a numerous and appreciative audience. The lecturer was well supplied with the most approved maps, diagrams and other apparatus necessary to the complete clucidation of his subject. The lecture was a continuation of the previous one on the Classification of Bocks; an examination of the strata of the carth's crust, and the evidence of the antiquity of the globe therefrom, together with an exhibit of the creations of the various periods, &c. The lecturer prefaced his subject by prayer; after which he gave a rapid stnepsis of his last lecture, and then said: Commoneing with the most ancient, we have already described the primary or metamory his rocks, in which is no trace of animal or vegetable life, we now proceed to the silurian strata. In this strata the first signs of vagetable, and of the lowest orders of animal life speac. In the cambrian, and up to the old red sandstone strata are found the trilouite, together with shells, corals, crustaces, and in the old red sandstone are found the higher order of animal life, in the vertebrata species of fishes, together with his layers and univalves and a few corallines. Next come the mountain line stone strata, immediately preceding the coal formations in this strata are found the eucremite, or sea lily, in shape not unlike an ear of corn; this strata is formed shnost entirely of the envise of these animals, together with a profuse growth of repical plants, the of epdegeness order. Thus we find the earth first a huge mass of fire; next appears a hard and crystalized forgandion, known as granife; then followed a highly brates stratum of metamorphic matter, in which the lowest species of animal and vegetable life existed, and so on up to the period when the earth became covered with tropical vegetation, together with the higher form of the vertebrata in the appearance of fish, totally distinct from all previous organic li this species of the, and were discovered in the Valley of the Connecticut. After some recapitulation the lecturer proceeded: Then followed the Saurian Periods, when we discover the remains of the meagliceaurius, ichthyosaurius, and a heat of similar animals, not unlike our crocodiles, only much larger, some being forty feet in length. Then came the manmoth and other enormous animals. Thus in each strata would be found the life peculiar to itself; each strata is sharply and strongly defined, and the organic life of each bearing no animity to its successors, overthrowing the theory of the affinity of the life of one period to that of another. Next come the diluvial and alluvial formations above which we live. The lecturer said he purposed to show the correctness of the Mosaic account of the creation by explaining that the world was in rains and void of form immediately before the creation of man, and the present species of animal life. Geology informed us that this pesied was not more than six thousand years ago. Hence the Mosaic historian was correct, for he did not have any reference whatever to any of the formation of the earth's surface, previous to the diluvial period.

The next and last lecture will be on the "Religion of "Geology."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

BY DR. SOLGER.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Solger delivered his second lecture, as above, in the small Chapel of the University. He began by observing that the latest news represented the Russians as defeated; but on several former occasions their defeats eventuated in success. He had no sympathy with the Turks, so far as themselves were concerned, and thought, in abstract right, they had not so good a claim to Constantinopie and European Turkey as the Russians, because the majority of the population are Christian and Slavic; and though he feared the Russians, he feared as much the European Governments, including England and France. In European Governments, including England and France. In European Turkey there are cleven and a half millions of Greek Christians to four millions of Mohammedans: the Christians have the examples of Servia and Greece to liberate themselves from the Islam yoke; are they not likely to favor Christian Russia, their nearest and most natural friend, against the Sultan! They have long looked to the Czar for aid, and he has accepted the missien. The reforms granted by the Porte are spoken of, but governmental reforms never arrest a nation's decay; conquest alone, urging the masses, can renew the glory of Turkey. What is Turkey to become if she passifiancian in European Turkey will overthrow Mohammedan rule; or (very unlikely) the Turks will become Christians or an integral Momammedan Empire will be established—which is not to be desired; for the Mohammedan civilization, though it has had its utility, can never be useful again, and therefore has no longer a right to existence. Constantinople by the Crar would be a great evil. Russia's million of soldiers is a small item among her material and immoral resources. As Demmark protects Prussia on the Baltic, so Greece protects Turkey on the Euripa. Russia's million of soldiers is a small item among her material and immoral resources. As Demmark protects Prussia on if further has and many accessions it is more denogeness than t Turkey, for the sake of the corner of her territory bordering on Austria; in a word, Russia stands in the diplomatic position of being able to embroil any of the European Powers with another. This she has used to gain many accessions; it is more dangerous than the strategic position. Next, in a moral position, she stands forth as the great champion of legitimacy; this opens to her a way into the councils of all monarchical governments as against their people. There remains a fourth—her sational position; in that she has the advantage of a blood relationship with not only the majority of the inhabitants of European Turkey, but also with many of those of the Austrian nations; of Behemis, Crotia, Northern Hungary, Silesia, even the interior of Prussia and Saxony. Now the best herriers against Russia were the Poles and Hungarians. The Poles are of the same Slavie race; but being early converted to Catholicism, have ever since been at xislent causity with Russia. During the revolution of 4s the Poles sew their position—their liberty depended on the destruction of the Austrian and Prussian Empires, for them they could unite to raise a successful insurrection in Russian Poland. None of these Empires could be injured without effecting the other. But theoretical views of the English Constitution took up men's uniteds, and then the revelution was lost, because each of these dynastic establishments was then to be a nation with its King, a part of the constitutional balance. Thus it was reason for the Poles of Prussian to seek their liberty in the fall of the Prussian kingdom, and so the Prussians hunted them

down (Dr. Selgor himself was nearly mundered for alall with England, who bucked out from aiding freedom at ter having been the chief agent in the arrangements of 1815. Hangary has long been a battle ground of English and Ressian diplomacy; but Russia is the more far-sight cit; the foresew the Hangarian war fifteen years before it took place, and it was only that war which postponed the stop she now takes. So, never goes directly to her object—she mass the other powers. Thus the allimatum to the Saltan, sout by the Powers, had a condition that the Patriarch should be nomed by the Crare—equal to constituting a Russian Viceroy in Turkey, which arrangement, if it would revent the present march on Constantinople, would give him in a percial at any time for marching on it. Though the Viceroy in Turkey, which arrangement, if it would be vest the present march on Constantinople, would give he is a perext at any time for marching on it. Though the Turks, therefore, are now fortunate, Russia, with all the divartages explained, needs only to wait her opportunity. Europe, then, stends on the eve of a great crisis. Civiliation, or a New Era of History. The power which holds Constantinople will be considered throughout Asia as that deminant in the world; it will command Lodia, the Durked eller, and with that the Greek sailors, the best is the world. Russia will cover the Mediterraneam, and she will attack and restrack England. There is an idea talked of, France and England combining to possess Constantinople the best thing for Russia, whom France would straighteay call on as an ally, the English fleet would be divided, a Russian feet would said through the Sound, and return Lord Palimerston thanks for his treaty of 1813, then Russian way universal—the last blow to European liberty! Da Selger concluded with an exposition of the fallacy of these "practical men" who say "What is liberty? Give "us commerce." Russian away is incompatible with commerce. Four bundred years ago the Turks turned a commercial market into a desert. Russian sway would repeat the listory. "The telegraph—relirods!" cry the increditions. But 400 years ago the printing press was at work, and then despettan was in its infancy; may it is consummately arganized. Diplemacy was then imperfect it has now its incorrable laws. Taking forebooked the fall of Rome; he was not believed by the "practical men. But the Geths came, their victory was not gained by a direct march from the Baltic to Rome, but by the alliances. of Rome, he was not believed by the "practical mon. But the Geths came: their victory was not gained by a circet march from the Baltic to Rome, but by the alliances Rome made with them. Do we not see the like symptoms now! Europe can be saved only by a reconstruction on the basis of national independence.

Dr. S. observed he had been obliged to leave some of the most impertant poats of his subject untouched, which like got an analience, he would bring ferward in subsequent lectures.

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

DECISION.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, held at the City of New York on the 5th Dec., 1853, present, the Hon. Samuel R. Betts, District Judge.

William A Smith, a citizen of the State of Virginia: Alexander P. Green, a citizen of Tennessee: Caarles P. Pasens, of Kentucky, on behalf of themselves and others, vs. George Lane, Levi Scott, George Peck, and Nathau Bungs, citizens of New York.

This case having been heard in May, 1851, and argued by the counsel for both parties, and the Court having continued the case under anvisement to a subsequent form, at which term an interlocutory decree was entered sustaining the right of the coundainants, and referring all mutters touching the property to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, as mester, who was required to report thereou, and who made a report at a previous term, and exceptions being made to said report, they were argued by the counsel for both parties, and the Court being divided on certain points, they were certified to the Supreme Court for decision, and the Supreme Court for decision, and the Church, and the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, (which Commissionershaving met in the City of New York, and being duly authorized by their respective Conterences, North and South, to represent the parties in the case, entered into an investigation of the matters in controversy, with the view to an amicable adjustment of the same, and the following terms were agreed upon:

parties in the case, entered into an investigation of the matters in controversy, with the view to an amicable adjustment of the same, and the following terms were agreed upon:

"Wasses, The Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church think the proposition we submitted to them should not be seconded to, and the one submitted by them, not being distribute to such that it is an experience of the matter of submitted to a such as the second of the same of mitted to adapt with the such as the first as one of mitted to adapt with the submitted to them should be the submitted by them, and the submitted to the submitted submitted to the submitted t

sgent of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at the times specified.

And the Court do further order and decree that the sev-

eral sums above specified shall be a charge open the real estate described in the bill, until full payment shall be

estate described in the bill, until full payment shall be made.

And the Court do further order and decree that the defendants shall pay the taxable costs of this suit within ninety days from the filing of this decree.

And it being suggested that the Western Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church may be desirous of voluntarily appearing in this suit for the adjustment of their controversy with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this cause is ordered to be continued until the first Monday of April next, with leave to the complainants to amend the bill so as to make the Western Commissioners parties if they should desire to voluntarily appear, &c.

[The latter, we believe, refers to the Book Concern in Cincinnati.]

CITY ITEMS.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, EXHIBITIONS, 40.

W. O. BOURNE'S LECTURE—York-tille Lycoum, 7 P. M.
IL PROFETS, by the Italian Company at Niblo's, 7 P. M.
IL PROFETS, by the Italian Company at Niblo's, 7 P. M.
IL PROFETS, by the Italian Company at Niblo's, 7 P. M.
IL PROFETS, by the Italian Company at Niblo's, 7 P. M.
FATE OF A COGURTE, and "Betay Baker"—At the Broadway, 7 P. M.
FATE OF A CHURT and "The Toolies" at Burtoon's, 2 and 7 P. M.
CURLE FORM'S CARIN and "Hot Corn" at the National, 3 and 7.
INCLE TOM'S CARIN and "Hot Corn"—Harmon's, 3 and 7 P. M.
WOOD'S MINNEYBLE—Ethiopean Delineations—44 Broadway, 71.
CREINTY'S OFRER HOUSE—Ethiopean Delineations—47 B'way, 72.
CREINTY'S OFRER HOUSE—Ethiopean Delineations—49 B'way, 73.
STONES ELITZ—Ventritoquism and Magle—620 Broadway, 71. P. M.
NEW-YORK ANDHITHERYER—EDJOCHTHA—71 Broadway, 71. P. M.
NEW-YORK ANDHITHERYER—ETHIO-30 B'modway, 71. P. M.
NEW-YORK ANDHITHERYER—ETHIO-30 B'modway, 71. P. M.
JONES PANYOROCOE OF CALIFORNIA—718 Broadway, 71. P. M.
JONES'S PANYOROCOE OF CALIFORNIA—718 Broadway, 71. P. M.
DE SOTO DISCOVERING MISSISSITY—353 Broadway, 9. A. M. to 10 P. M.
FIRENSI'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR—663 Broadway, 9. A. M. to 10 P. M.
NINIATURE OF THE WORLD—37 Broadway, 9. A. M. to 10 P. M.
SINIATURE OF THE WORLD—37 Broadway, 9. A. M. to 10 P. M.
ROMAN GALLERY ANCIENT PICTURES—650 B'way, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
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THE HUMBOLDT.-This steamship now ashore near Halifex, is full of water, and there is no prospect of getting her off. The steamship Marien, of the Charleston line, has been chartered by the underwriters to proceed to Halifax and receive on board whatever cargo may be saved from the steamship Humboldt, and bring it to this port. She is to leave at 9 o clock this morning, and will take round with her three steam-pumps and all necessary wrecking appa-ratus used in getting vessels affort, as well as several men versed in the wrecking business, to give instructions and aid if possible in floating the Humboldt. The latest dispatches from the vessel state that 130 cases of goods had been landed, also the cabin furniture. The flowing in and out of water continued. If the weather proved fine (as it then was) most of the cargo would be saved, damaged,— but there was little hope of saving the ship; pumps would be of service, but there were none there. It is supposed that should the wind continue to blow from the south until the arrival of the pumps, she would be freed from water, and taken up to Halifax, but should it change to the castward, nothing can save her. Her cargo is estimated at \$400,000, which is heavily covered, both in Wall st. and in France. We learn of an insurance on the vassel to the extent of \$70,000, \$40,000 of which falls to Boston Com-

YORKVILLE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Course of Loc tures for this season will be opened this evening, by Win. Oland Bourne, of the Free Academy. Subject- The Life and Administration of Wannes Hastines, first Governor General of British India

Higgivson's New May or Brooktyn.-This fac my cmbraces the entire new city, as consolidated by peptic vote, in November last; and is thus the most complete may yet published of our sister city. One possible exclusion of this map is that taking the City Hall for its outer, a thence runs circular lines a quarter of a mile apart that in parting to it a value too obvious to need remarks. It is parting so it a value the very handsomely colored and mounted, and is altogether one that, we should blink, no citizen would be without like for sale, price 82, by the publishers, J. H. Huzinsen Xo. 11

Maiden lane and No. 18 City Hall place.

There are remaining in this City eight of the safety is There are remaining in this Usy eight of the safferer in the Derimoor Prison. When taken they were brave study beroes, buttling with the fee for the rights of home and country. Now the frests of many winters have whiteout their heads, soffeebled their frames, and palsied their rigor. They are peer and almost distillate a graneful country does not let its heroes want, but strate has out the hand of parental to their old age. A meeting was held by these par old men the other day, when a communication was read from one of their commades in Massachusetts, stating that efforts would be made in Congress during the present sensing to obtain adequate relief for all. We corrustly hope it may be successful. In the meantime winter, bleck and decay, is coming on space, can they wait for the tardy action at the Capitol? It is angressed that they take part in the Convention of the Veterans of 1812, to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th of Jenussy next, as a means of calling publication tien to their needy condition.

THE CHILDRES - Nearly two hundred children, bors and

girls, black and white, inmates of the House of latuary at the Five Points, visited the Massum as announced pater-day. They formed and walked in processian two and two necompanied by the Superintendent and Teachers, and really made a most interesting show, which attracted much also tion, and elicited many flattering remarks, at the next and comfortable appearance of the children, and the very pretty, intelligent faces of many of them. They were highly de-lighted with the play of "Hot Cora," though many of them were affected to tears at the death of the drankard and that of poor Little Katy. In the company was "Wild Maggie," whose story has been published in The Tribusa. There was another little girl, who attracts a great deal of notice, while carried through the rooms, looking at the carriedits in the arms of the writer, who often heard the remark. what a sweet child." This was one of "The Half Or "phane," whose very interesting story has been copied from The Tribine into a host of other papers. It was a happy day for these poor children, and we doubt not many was

happer and better by the sight of them. Mr. Barnen di not send them home empty hands d. CHARITABLE BEQUESTS .- The late Russell H. Nevins, o this City, made provision in his will for the following legs cles to benevolent and charitable institutions:

Colored House.
American House Massacary Society.
Utlen Theological Sembary.
Prices Association (for female department).
Association for the Relief of Association (for the Association for the Relief of Association (for the Relief of Association).

* We understand that the estimated value of the estate of the deceased is 600,000. The will is dated on the 3d of Nov. last, and nominates as Executors, the brother of the deceased. Mr. James Nevins, his three nephews, Messrs. David H. Nevine, Frederick Townsend and George Townsend. and the Rev. Henry W. Bellows.

CAPT. OLIVER BYESE, widely known in the scientific world by his Dictionary and other works, has just conclude; at Boston a brief course of Lectures on The Art of War, which were received with the warmest approbation by the Military of that city, including Gen. B. F. Edmoeds, their commander. We are glad to hear that Capt Byrne will deliver these Lectures in our City, commencing on Saint day, the 17th inst., and probably afterward in other cities A knowledge of the Art of War tends to the saving not the destruction of life, and there is probably no other civilize country in which it is possessed by so few as in this.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY CASE-Rumored Death of Me. Stuyrezent.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, that being the time appointed for a hearing in the case of John R. Ser. mour, charged with conspiring with his wife to defraud Mr John R. Stuyvesant out of a house and lot in Sixteenth st. worth some \$10,000, all the parties interested were in at-tendance except Mr. Stayvesant. They waited nearly an hour for him to come, when information was received by Justice Osborn that Mr. Stuyvesant had died at dx o'clock in the morning of Asiatic cholers. The rumor was at first discredited, but upon further inquiry it was ascertained that discredited, but upon further inquiry it was accertained mail teme from a relative of Mr. Stuyvesant, whom it is supposed, would be the last person to circulate such a report without it was true. Some persons were so uncharitable as to insinuate that Mr. Stuyvesant had committed suicide prefering death to enduring the stigma which has already been east upton him by the affair in connection with Hrs. September 1. mour, and what might be further developed should be have allowed himself to be put on the stand for cross-examination

y Seymour's counsel. The insinuation is probable untree Seymour was taken before Judge Mitchell, of the su preme Court soon after on a writ of habeas corpus, but it being officially announced that Mr. Stuyvesant had died, as above stated, the counsel for the prosecution thereupon abandoned the case. The defendant's counsel under my tion for his discharge and Judge buttered Seymour, there back to Justice Osborne, who discharged Seymour, there back to Justice Osborne, and proscepts blut Mr. tion for his discharge, and Judge Mitchell referred the case being no living witness to appear and prosecute Stuyvesent was a man upwards of 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two or three children living as a stated, in Peughkeepsie. He died at the residence of his mother, in Second av., near Fleventh st. It was stated, but with what Second av., near Eleventh st. It was stated, but with what truth we know not, that a physician had given a certificate of death by cholers. On Wednesday afternoon the decased was at the Lower Police Court in the apparant as joy ment of good health. His death was therefore very sudden, and no doubt unexpected by his friends. On heading of the occurrence, Coroner O'Donnell made inquiry respecting it, but up to last evening was unable to learn, anything of a satisfactory nature. He requested the City Inspector not to file the certificate until an investigation should be made in the matter. The decased is said to have been made in the matter. The deceased is said to have been very wealthy.

The World in Ministure, now open at No. 377 Broadway, through the politeness of Mr. Keese, the Auctioneer, when rooms are in the same building, was visited in mass by a large company of gentlemen in attendance at the close of his sales last evening.

RUNNING DOWN A MAYOR.—The manuer in which the Broadway Railroad resolutions were conveyed to the Mayor on Wednesday night, is very explicitly set forth in the 5d Broadway Railroad resolutions were conveyed to the Mayor on Wednesday night, is very explicitly set forth in the few owing letter, which we find in The Commercial Adversarian the evening at about 25 o'clock, and after the Board of Adversarian had concurred with the Assistants in unking a grant for a calibration in the Processary, to Jacob Shary and others, (associated under the name of the Manhattan Railway Association, a resolution are timediately moved by Adversarian Startevant and adopted by the Board, directing the clork to present the resolution to the March for the supercing the clork to present the resolution to the March for the supercing the clork to present the resolution to the March for the supercing the clork to present the resolution to the March for the supercing Accordingly Mr. A. T. Stowart, Mr. J. Gilley, and maple foot attracted at the Park stand, and went for the Mayor whose is Zettarians at the Park stand, and went for the Mayor was to be set to the Story of the Story of

miscace for visit.

In this way, at is o'clock at night and while on a visit to a felent case, was the last Broadway grant thrust into the bands of he case, was the last Broadway grant thrust into the bands of he lone, the Mayor for his approval. Comment is unnecessary, Wednesday Spht. Dec. 7, 18-33.

Honesty Handsomery Rewarden.—A few days since it was announced in several papers that a gold watch, with chain, lockets also attached, had been found by a boy axmed James Hyde, of the Mission School of the Ladies Home Missionary Society at the Five Points. One of the ladies of the mission was about all since the hourt a trade, when he the mission was about placing the boy at a trade when he said that he could not leave till he had "anburthened he "conscience." He stated that he had found a watch, but had heen forbidden to speak of it. Several weeks had heen forbidden to speak of it. Several weeks had elegated, but, to use his own expression, "he had no rest like which was restored to the young lady who lost it es the day following that on which the advantament was published. She called and identified the property. The